

Keep this for reference.



# RETURNED SOLDIERS' HANDBOOK

Contains Valuable Information  
and Tells You Where  
to Get More.

Issued under the Authority of the  
REPATRIATION COMMITTEE  
of the  
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

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Distributed by the Department of  
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

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# HANDBOOK FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS.

## I. ON DOCK AND TRAIN.

Immediately upon your arrival in port, the Officer Commanding wires a list to the Returned Soldiers' Commission in each Province who do everything to notify your relatives. This Commission also sees that you are given a fitting welcome at your destination. The leading papers throughout Canada are also notified from port of your arrival, and they publish the name and address of your next of kin wherever possible. The hour and time of arrival at your destination is also wired by the Military and Railway authorities, and everything possible is done to have your relatives there to meet you.

### AT MONTREAL.

In passing through Montreal THE KHAKI CLUB provides for you at the station free tea and coffee and recreation. SEE PAGE 25 FOR LIST OF HOSTELS.

If you are remaining any time in Montreal, the NOTICE BOARD in the WINDSOR STATION gives you the location of the KHAKI CLUB, and of the RED TRIANGLE CLUB, both located near the Station. Beds, writing-rooms, restaurants and entertainment are provided in each of these Clubs.

## ADDRESSES OF SECRETARIES OF PROVINCIAL RETURNED SOLDIER COMMISSIONS.

HALIFAX, N.S. ... ..	197 Hollis St.
ST. JOHN, N.B. ... ..	49 Canterbury St.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.	Parliament Bldgs.
MONTREAL, P.Q. ... ..	294 St. Catherine St., East.
TORONTO, Ont. ... ..	116 College St.
WINNIPEG, Man. ... ..	Bulman Block, 218 Bannatyne Ave.
REGINA, Sask. ... ..	906 McCallum-Hill Building.
SASKATOON, Sask. ... ..	178 Third Avenue S.
EDMONTON, Alta.... ..	Qu'Appelle Block.
CALGARY, Alta. ... ..	Centre Street.
VANCOUVER, B.C.... ..	1140 Pender St. W.
VICTORIA, B.C. ... ..	Parliament Bldgs.

## II. DISPERSAL AREAS.

Canada has been divided into twenty-two Dispersal Areas for demobilisation, with a Dispersal station for each Area. The returning soldier has his choice of the Dispersal Centre at which he wishes to be demobilised.

### AT THE DISPERSAL STATION

You will receive :

- (1) YOUR UNIFORM AND STEEL HELMET
- (2) PAY
- (3) SERVICE BUTTON
- (4) DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE
- (5) A TICKET TO YOUR HOME
- (6) BOOKLET OF GENERAL INFORMATION  
AND LOCAL ADDRESSES.



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- (4) DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE
- (5) A TICKET TO YOUR HOME
- (6) BOOKLET OF GENERAL INFORMATION  
AND LOCAL ADDRESSES.



## PAY.

From the Paymaster you will receive :

- (a) Back Pay.
- (b) Clothing Allowance, \$35.00.
- (c) One Month's War Service Gratuity.

## WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

If you have dependents you will receive \$100. per month. If you have no dependents you will receive \$70. per month.

If you were on the strength on Nov. 11, 1918, and are discharged after that date, or if you were discharged before that date, having served at the front in an actual theatre of war, you will be entitled, unless-disqualified by misconduct, etc., to War Service Gratuity, for—

(a) SIX MONTHS, if you have been on active service in the C. E. F. for THREE YEARS, any part of which service was overseas.

(b) FIVE MONTHS, if you have been on active service in the C. E. F. for TWO YEARS and under THREE YEARS, any part of which service was overseas.

(c) FOUR MONTHS, if you have been on active service in the C. E. F. for ONE YEAR and under TWO YEARS, any part of which service was overseas.

(d) THREE MONTHS, if you have been on active service in the C. E. F. for less than ONE YEAR, any part of which service was overseas.

If you were on the strength on Nov. 11, 1918, and are discharged after that date, and no part of your

service has been overseas, you will be entitled, unless disqualified by misconduct, etc., to War Service Gratuity for—

(a) THREE MONTHS, if you have been on active service in any Canadian Land Force for THREE YEARS or over.

(b) TWO MONTHS, if you have been on active service in any Canadian Land Force for TWO YEARS and under THREE YEARS.

(c) ONE MONTH, if you have been on active service in any Canadian Land Force for ONE YEAR and under TWO YEARS.

If you were discharged before Nov. 11, 1918, and have not served at the front in any actual theatre of war, Post Discharge Pay regulations will apply in your case.

Any Post Discharge Pay which you have received will be deducted from the amount of War Service Gratuity payable to you.

For further information you should write or see the PAYMASTER of the MILITARY DISTRICT in which you are discharged.

## SERVICE BUTTON.

Class "A" Badge is given to those who have seen active service at the front in the present war, and have been honourably discharged, or have been returned to and retained in Canada on duty. It is not necessary to have been struck off the strength to receive this badge.

All entitled to Class "A" Badge who are honourably retired or discharged as permanently unfit for further service, are also entitled to Class "B" Badge.



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(b) FIVE MONTHS, if you have been on active service in the C. E. F. for TWO YEARS and under THREE YEARS, any part of which service was overseas.

(c) FOUR MONTHS, if you have been on active service in the C. E. F. for ONE YEAR and under TWO YEARS, any part of which service was overseas.

(d) THREE MONTHS, if you have been on active service in the C. E. F. for less than ONE YEAR, any part of which service was overseas.

If you were on the strength on Nov. 11, 1918, and are discharged after that date, and no part of your

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(a) THREE MONTHS, if you have been on active service in any Canadian Land Force for THREE YEARS or over.

(b) TWO MONTHS, if you have been on active service in any Canadian Land Force for TWO YEARS and under THREE YEARS.

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For further information you should write or see the PAYMASTER of the MILITARY DISTRICT in which you are discharged.

## SERVICE BUTTON.

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All entitled to Class "A" Badge who are honourably retired or discharged as permanently unfit for further service, are also entitled to Class "B" Badge.



Class "B" Badge is given to anyone who has seen active service at the front in the present war, and also to those who have served in England only and who have been honourably discharged or retired on account of old age or sickness.

There is no badge issued to those who have served in England only and who are returned and discharged upon "Demobilisation." In order to be eligible for award of Class "B" Badge, discharge certificate must read, "Medically Unfit."

Class "C" Badge is issued to those who have been in the C. E. F. at least three months and who have served in Canada or in Bermuda and who have been honourably discharged on account of old age, injuries or sickness.

Men from Imperial Forces are entitled to Imperial Badges only.

If you have not received your service badge, write the OFFICER I/C WAR BADGES of your District.

The following are the addresses of the District Paymasters and Officers in charge of War Service Badges:—

Military District.	District P. M.	O. I/C W.S.B.
No. 1	Wolseley Barracks, London, Ont.	Same
„ 2	H.Q., College St., Toronto, Ont.	Same
„ 3	Armouries, Kingston, Ont.	Same
„ 4	Post Office Building, St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.	Same

Military District.	District P. M.	O. I/C W.S.B.
No. 5	Post Office Building, Quebec, Que.	Same
„ 6	Scovill Bldg., Granvill St., Halifax, N.S.	Royal Artillery Park, Halifax, N.S.
„ 7	Caverhill Hall, Sydney St., St. John, N.B.	Royal Building, Germain St., St. John, N.B.
„ 10	Great West Permanent Loan Bldg., Main St., Winnipeg, Man.	Same
„ 11	Belmont Bldg., Government St., Victoria, B.C.	Same
„ 12	Saskatchewan Bldg., Regina, Sask.	Western Chambers, Regina, Sask.
„ 13	The Armouries, Calgary, Alta.	Same

## DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

You will be interviewed by a representative of the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, who will furnish you with information regarding the local offices of the different departments in your Dispersal Area, where you can apply for any information you may desire bearing on your military service or employment, land settlement, pensions, vocational training, etc.



Class "B" Badge is given to anyone who has seen active service at the front in the present war, and also to those who have served in England only and who have been honourably discharged or retired on account of old age or sickness.

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„ 4	Post Office Building, St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.	Same

Military District.	District P. M.	O. I/C W.S.B.
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„ 7	Caverhill Hall, Sydney St., St. John, N.B.	Royal Building, Germain St., St. John, N.B.
„ 10	Great West Permanent Loan Bldg., Main St., Winnipeg, Man.	Same
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### III. AFTER DISCHARGE.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

##### DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

If the discharged man is looking for employment, he should apply at one of the Government Free Employment Offices which are being established in all large centres of employment throughout Canada. These Offices are working in close co-operation with other Provincial and Dominion Government Departments, the different associations which are interesting themselves with the returned soldier, and all employers of labour throughout the Dominion. In each Employment Office there is a Representative of the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—a man who has served overseas—to give assistance to the returned man regarding employment and other matters.

#### LIST OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

##### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown

##### NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst  
Glace Bay  
Halifax  
New Glasgow  
Sydney  
Truro

##### NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst  
Fredericton

##### NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Moncton  
Newcastle  
St. John

##### QUEBEC

Chicoutimi  
Montreal  
Quebec  
St. Hyacinthe  
Sherbrooke  
Three Rivers

8 St. James St.  
83 Rue Du Pont.

16 King St.

##### ONTARIO

Brantford  
Chatham  
Fort William  
Galt  
Guelph  
Hamilton  
Kingston  
Kitchener  
London  
Ottawa  
Peterboro  
Port Arthur  
St. Catherines  
St. Thomas  
Sault Ste. Marie  
Stratford  
Sudbury  
Toronto

136 Dalhousie St.

300 Victoria Ave.

87 James St. N.  
22 Market St.  
55 King St. W.  
106 Dundas St.  
139 Queen Street.

193 Park St.

53 Gladstone Ave.

Station St.  
15 King St. E.  
122 Front St. W.  
87 Argyle Road.

Walkerville  
Windsor

##### MANITOBA

Brandon  
Dauphin  
Portage la Prairie  
Souris  
The P s  
Winnipeg

216 Bannatyne St.



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Amherst  
Glace Bay  
Halifax  
New Glasgow  
Sydney  
Truro

##### NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst  
Fredericton

##### NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Moncton  
Newcastle  
St. John

##### QUEBEC

Chicoutimi  
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Quebec  
St. Hyacinthe  
Sherbrooke  
Three Rivers

8 St. James St.  
83 Rue Du Pont.

16 King St.

##### ONTARIO

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Chatham  
Fort William  
Galt  
Guelph  
Hamilton  
Kingston  
Kitchener  
London  
Ottawa  
Peterboro  
Port Arthur  
St. Catherines  
St. Thomas  
Sault Ste. Marie  
Stratford  
Sudbury  
Toronto

136 Dalhousie St.

300 Victoria Ave.

87 James St. N.  
22 Market St.  
55 King St. W.  
106 Dundas St.  
139 Queen Street.

193 Park St.

53 Gladstone Ave.

Station St.  
15 King St. E.  
122 Front St. W.  
87 Argyle Road.

Walkerville  
Windsor

##### MANITOBA

Brandon  
Dauphin  
Portage la Prairie  
Souris  
The P s  
Winnipeg

216 Bannatyne St.



**SASKATCHEWAN**

Moose Jaw	Walter Scott Bldg.
Prince Albert	
Regina	1641 Broad St.
Saskatoon	
Swift Current	
Weyburn	
Yorkton	

**ALBERTA**

Calgary	706a Centre St.
Edmonton	First St.
Lethbridge	Hull Block
Medicine Hat	Quebec Bank Bldg.
Red Deer	

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Fernie	
Nanaimo	
Nelson	
New Westminster	
Prince Rupert	
Vancouver	
Victoria	140 Cordova St. W.

## DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

**(1) INFORMATION AND SERVICE BRANCH.**

This branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has been organised to be of special service to the returned man in securing for him preference when assignments of available positions are being made in the Employment Offices. At the Clearing Depôts there are representatives of this branch from whom the returned men will receive full information as to the local offices of the different departments of the Government, within his special area. Representatives are also to be found at the

local office of the Branch in each Dispersal Area, as well as at the Employment Offices. Any of its representatives are available for advice or information desired by any returned man.

All questions pertaining to:—

General information should be addressed to the Service Officer, Department of Soldier's Civil Re-Establishment at your Dispersal Centre.

The following are the addresses of Service Officers at the various Dispersal Centres:—

Dispersal Centre.	No. of Dis. Area.	Address.
Brandon, Man.	- N	Brandon, Man.
Calgary, Alta.	- R	Lancaster Bldg., corner of 8th Ave. and 2nd St. West.
*Charlottetown, P.E.I.	A	Communicate to Metro- pole Bldg., Halifax, N.S.
Edmonton, Alta.	- S*	McArthur Bldg., Edmon- ton.
Halifax, N.S.	- B	Metropo'e Bldg., Hali- fax, N.S.
Hamilton, Ont.	- J	Clyde Block, Hamilt. n.
Kingston, Ont.	- H	Bank of Toronto Bldg., Kingston.
London, Ont.	- K	218 Dominion Savings Bldg., London.
Medicine Hat, Alta.	- Q	Quebec Bank Bldg., Medicine Hat.



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Moose Jaw	Walter Scott Bldg.
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Yorkton	

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Edmonton, Alta.	- S*	McArthur Bldg., Edmon- ton.
Halifax, N.S.	- B	Metropo'e Bldg., Hali- fax, N.S.
Hamilton, Ont.	- J	Clyde Block, Hamilt. n.
Kingston, Ont.	- H	Bank of Toronto Bldg., Kingston.
London, Ont.	- K	218 Dominion Savings Bldg., London.
Medicine Hat, Alta.	- Q	Quebec Bank Bldg., Medicine Hat.



Dispersal Centre.	No. of Dis. Area.	Address.
*Moncton, N.B.	- D	Communicate to Royal Bank Bldg., Fredericton, N.B.
Montreal, P.Q.	- F	201 Drummond Bldg., Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont.	- G	132 Queen St., Ottawa.
Port Arthur, Ont.	- L	515 Whalen Bldg., Port Arthur.
Quebec, P.Q.	- E	83 Rue du Pont, Que.
Regina, Sask.	- O	McCallum - Hill Bldg., Regina.
*Revelstoke, B.C.	- T.1	Communicate to Board of Trade Bldg., Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.
St. John, N.B.	- C	New Post Office Bldg., Fredericton.
Saskatoon, Sask.	- P	Blain Bldg., Saskatoon.
Toronto, Ont.	- I	287 Queen St. West, Toronto.
Vancouver, B.C.	- T	Board of Trade Bldg., Pender St., Vancouver.
Victoria, B.C.	- U	Central Bldg., Victoria.
Winnipeg, Man.	- M	Notre Dame Investment Bldg., Winnipeg.

\*Appointment of Local Representative pending.

Below are given the addresses of the District General Administrative Offices of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

All questions pertaining to—

VOCATIONAL TRAINING or INDUSTRIAL RE-EDUCATION should be addressed to the DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICER there.

MEDICAL TREATMENT should be addressed to the ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

BUSINESS MATTERS and questions regarding pay while on the strength of this Department should be addressed to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

#### LIST OF OFFICES.

#### DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

CALGARY, ALTA.	- Beveridge Block.
FREDERICTON, N.B.	- Royal Bank Building.
GUELPH, ONT.	- Convalescent Hospital.
HALIFAX, N.S.	- Leith House.
KINGSTON, ONT.	- Golden Lion Bldg.
MONTREAL, P.Q.	- Drummond Bldg.
QUEBEC, P.Q.	- Langlois Block.
REGINA, SASK.	- McCallum-Hill Bldg.
TORONTO, ONT.	- 185 Spadina Ave.
VANCOUVER, B.C.	- Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG, MAN.	- Notre - Dame Investment Bldg.



Dispersal Centre.	No. of Dis. Area.	Address.
*Moncton, N.B.	- D	Communicate to Royal Bank Bldg., Fredericton, N.B.
Montreal, P.Q.	- F	201 Drummond Bldg., Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont.	- G	132 Queen St., Ottawa.
Port Arthur, Ont.	- L	515 Whalen Bldg., Port Arthur.
Quebec, P.Q.	- E	83 Rue du Pont, Que.
Regina, Sask.	- O	McCallum - Hill Bldg., Regina.
*Revelstoke, B.C.	- T.1	Communicate to Board of Trade Bldg., Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.
St. John, N.B.	- C	New Post Office Bldg., Fredericton.
Saskatoon, Sask.	- P	Blain Bldg., Saskatoon.
Toronto, Ont.	- I	287 Queen St. West, Toronto.
Vancouver, B.C.	- T	Board of Trade Bldg., Pender St., Vancouver.
Victoria, B.C.	- U	Central Bldg., Victoria.
Winnipeg, Man.	- M	Notre Dame Investment Bldg., Winnipeg.

\*Appointment of Local Representative pending.

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# NEW BRUNSWICK

## Fredericton

## Moncton

## River Glade

## St. John

# QUEBEC

## Lake Edward

## Montreal

## Quebec

## St. Agathe

# ONTARIO

## Arnprior

## Aylmer

## Bancroft

## Barrie

## Belleville

## Bowmanville

## Brantford

## Brockville

## Campbellford

## Chatham

## Cobourg

## Collingwood

## Cornwall

## Fort William

## Gananoque

## Goderich

## Gravenhurst

Dr. Charles MacKay,  
Royal Bank Building.  
Dr. F. J. White.  
Dr. J. A. Carmichael,  
Jordan Mem. Sanatorium  
Dr. G. B. Peat,  
Prince William St.

Dr. J. A. Couillard,  
Lake Edward Sanatorium.  
Dr. E. G. Davis,  
Dr mmond Building.  
Dr. A. R. F. Hubbard,  
Langlois Bldg.  
Dr. J. T. Byers,  
Laurentide Inn.

Dr. A. Jamieson.  
Dr. C. Sinclair.  
Dr. A. T. Embury.  
Dr. W. A. Lewis.  
Dr. R. W. Tennant.  
Dr. B. J. Hazelwood.  
Dr. C. G. Fissette.  
Dr. J. F. Williams,  
12 Victoria Ave.  
Dr. E. F. Richardson.  
Dr. R. V. Bray,  
Wellington and 6th Sts.  
Drs. Lapp and Wilkins,  
Division St.  
Dr. N. McKay.  
Dr. Roy Mcg. Nichol,  
2nd. St. E.  
Dr. R. J. Manion.  
Dr. J. J. Davis.  
Dr. R. A. Emerson,  
Cor. North and Nelson Sts.  
Dr. W. B. Kendall,  
Muskoka Free Hospital.

# ONTARIO—Continued.

## Guelph

## Halleybury

## Hamilton

## Kingston

## Kitchener

## Lindsay

## London

## Mattawa

## Midland

## Newmarket

## North Bay

## Orillia

## Oshawa

## Ottawa

## Owen Sound

## Paris

## Peterboro

## Picton

## Port Hope

## Perth

## Pembroke

## Renfrew

Dr. G. N. Urie,  
Guelph Hospital.  
Dr. G. T. Jackson.  
Dr. W. Bethune,  
303 Clyde Block.  
Dr. E. E. Latta,  
Golden Lion Block.  
Dr. A. D. Proctor,  
Freeport Sanatorium.  
Dr. J. A. White.  
Dr. J. H. Bell,  
Bryon Sanatorium.  
Dr. N. B. Alexander,  
56 Bank of Ottawa  
Chambers.

Dr. M. James.  
Dr. T. J. Johnson.  
Dr. A. Gunn,  
Newmarket Hospital.  
Dr. W. J. Bell.  
Dr. W. C. Gilchrist.  
Dr. A. B. Ford,  
89 Simcoe St.  
Dr. L. M. Dawson,  
132, Queen St.  
Dr. H. T. Douglas,  
132, Queen St.  
Dr. T. H. Middleboro',  
10th. St.  
Dr. W. J. H. Gould.  
Dr. E. H. Wood,  
319 Stewart St.  
Dr. C. A. Publow.  
Dr. A. G. Aldridge,  
John St.  
Dr. A. F. Forrest,  
Walton St.  
Dr. Meighen.  
Dr. Graham.  
Dr. S. H. Murphy.



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Lake Edward Sanatorium.  
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Dr. R. W. Tennant.  
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12 Victoria Ave.  
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Dr. N. McKay.  
Dr. Roy Mcg. Nichol,  
2nd. St. E.  
Dr. R. J. Manion.  
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56 Bank of Ottawa  
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Dr. T. J. Johnson.  
Dr. A. Gunn,  
Newmarket Hospital.  
Dr. W. J. Bell.  
Dr. W. C. Gilchrist.  
Dr. A. B. Ford,  
89 Simcoe St.  
Dr. L. M. Dawson,  
132, Queen St.  
Dr. H. T. Douglas,  
132, Queen St.  
Dr. T. H. Middleboro',  
10th. St.  
Dr. W. J. H. Gould.  
Dr. E. H. Wood,  
319 Stewart St.  
Dr. C. A. Publow.  
Dr. A. G. Aldridge,  
John St.  
Dr. A. F. Forrest,  
Walton St.  
Dr. Meighen.  
Dr. Graham.  
Dr. S. H. Murphy.



**ONTARIO—Continued.**

St. Catherines

Sault Ste. Marie

Stratford

Smith's Falls

Sudbury

Timmins

Toronto

Verona

Welland

Windsor

Woodstock

**MANITOBA**

Winnipeg

**SASKATCHEWAN**

Regina

Saskatoon

Fort Qu'Appelle

North Battleford

Prince Albert

**ALBERTA**

Calgary

Edmonton

Frank

Lethbridge

Medicine Hat

Dr. Sheehan,

173, St. Paul St.

Dr. Gibson.

Dr. A. A. Shepard,

746 Queen St., E.

Dr. L. Robertson,

55 Albert St.

Dr. J. Anderson.

Dr. W. J. Cook.

Dr. H. H. Moore.

Dr. E. Ryan,

185 Spadina Ave.

Dr. W. J. Geddes.

Dr. W. R. McCulloch.

Dr. Crasweller,

276, Dougal St.

Dr. S. McM. Lay.

Dr. N. K. McIvor,

Notre Dame Investment

Bldg.

Dr. W. C. Arnold,

901 McCallum Hill Bldg.

Dr. D. S. Creighton,

Vocational Training School.

Dr. R. J. Ferguson,

Saskatchewan Sanatorium.

Dr. J. H. Jackson.

Dr. R. L. Kings.

Dr. G. R. Johnson,

Beveridge Bldg.

Dr. G. D. Stewart,

615 McLeod Bldg.

Dr. A. H. Baker,

Frank Sanatorium.

Dr. G. W. Leach.

Dr. O. Boyd.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Balfour

Kamloops

Vancouver

Victoria

Dr. B. H. Olson,

Balfour Sanatorium.

Dr. L. G. Houle,

Tranquille Sanatorium.

Dr. A. P. Proctor,

812 Board of Trade Bldg.

Dr. C. Daston Holmes,

Central Bldg.

Additional offices will be opened from time to time, the addresses of which will appear in newspapers in the various localities.

Should the returned man be taken ill in a place where there is no Representative of the Department, he should call in a local physician to give him the necessary immediate treatment and ask him to communicate immediately all details of the case to the nearest Medical Representative of the Department.

The Department cannot pay any bills for treatment which have not been authorised by its Medical Representatives.

#### **ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, MINOR ORTHOPÆDIC & SURGICAL APPLIANCES.**

If these appliances, such as artificial limbs, braces, special boots, trusses, spectacles, spinal supports, glass eyes, etc., issued to an ex-member of the Forces, require repairs or renewal, he should apply to the nearest Medical Representative of the Department who will see that the necessary service is rendered locally, if possible.

#### **IV. PENSIONS.**

A pension is not a gift, gratuity or reward for service done. It is compensation paid for physical disability suffered through the war.



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Stratford

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Any soldier or sailor disabled during his service is entitled to a pension, provided medical treatment fails to restore his full normal capacity.

A widow of a soldier or sailor is entitled to pension so long as she does not marry again.

Children are entitled to pensions up to the age of sixteen years, if boys; or seventeen years, if girls.

#### DISTRICT OFFICES.

These offices exist for the purpose of providing every possible assistance in ALL MATTERS RELATING TO PENSIONS.

You will be received with courteous consideration, and no effort will be spared to obtain for you every possible satisfaction in the clearing up of your difficulties.

CALGARY, Alta., 504 Herald Building.

EDMONTON, Alta., 216 McLeod Block.

HALIFAX, N.S., 405 Dennis Block.

HAMILTON, Ont., Bell Telephone Building.

KINGSTON, Ont., 81 Brock Street.

LONDON, Ont., 53 Bank of Toronto Building.

MONTREAL, Que., 406 Drummond Building.

OTTAWA, Ont., 11 Carleton Chambers.

QUEBEC, Que., 500 Merger Building.

REGINA, Sask., 813 McCallum-Hill Building.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 43 Canada Life Building.

SASKATOON, Sask., 510 Canada Building.

TORONTO, Ont., Room 506, 59 Yonge Street.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 201 Rogers Buildings.

VICTORIA, B.C., 504 Union Bank Building.

WINNIPEG, Man., 702 Notre Dame Investment Building.

LONDON, Eng. (British Branch), 108 Oxford Street, W. 1.

#### VISITOR:

C. R. SMALLWOOD, Provincial Building,  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

#### V. LAND SETTLEMENT.

If you are interested in Land Grants and Loans under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, you should apply to the Provincial Representative of the SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD.

The Representatives in the different Provinces are as follows:

##### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Murdock McKinnon,

Minister of Agriculture,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

##### NOVA SCOTIA:

W. B. MacCoy,

Secretary, N. S. Returned

Soldiers' Commission,

HALIFAX, N.S.

##### NEW BRUNSWICK:

Wm. Kerr,

Secretary,

Farm Settlement Board,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

##### QUEBEC:

Lieut.-Col. B. F. Campbell,

Drummond Building,

MONTREAL, QUE.



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##### NEW BRUNSWICK:

Wm. Kerr,

Secretary,

Farm Settlement Board,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

##### QUEBEC:

Lieut.-Col. B. F. Campbell,

Drummond Building,

MONTREAL, QUE.



**ONTARIO :**

W. M. Jones,  
32 Adelaide St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

**MANITOBA :**

D. W. Campbell,  
Post Office Building,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**SASKATCHEWAN :**

Lieut. S. F. Dunlop,  
809 McCallum-Hill Building,  
REGINA, SASK.

**ALBERTA :**

Major F. W. W. Fane,  
403 Post Office Building,  
EDMONTON, ALTA.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA :**

J. J. Threlkeld,  
Pemberton Building,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

**VI. PLACES TO STAY.**

The Y.M.C.A. maintains RED TRIANGLE HUTS in all the principal centres.

On your discharge the Y.M.C.A. gives you free of charge a six months' membership ticket, dating from your discharge.

SALVATION ARMY HOSTELS are open to all service men, active or returned, in or out of uniform. Beds are available from Thirty Cents up. Meals and refreshments are supplied at reasonable rates. The use of Rest, Correspondence and Lounge Rooms is free. Writing materials provided.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS have hostels and clubs at various cities.

**ADDRESSES OF HOSTELS.**

TORONTO — Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut, 105 Victoria Street.

Salvation Army Hostel, Cor. King and Church Streets.

Knights of Columbus, Arlington Hotel, Cor. King and John Streets.

HAMILTON — Knights of Columbus Army Hut, Gould Hall, James Street.

KINGSTON — Salvation Army Hostel, King and Clarence Streets.

LONDON — Salvation Army Hostel, York and Clarence Streets.

Knights of Columbus, St. Peter's Parish Hall, Richmond Street.

WINNIPEG — Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut, Main Street.

Salvation Army Hostel, Logan Avenue, E. (near Main Street).

REGINA — Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut, Hamilton Street.

HALIFAX — Y.M.C.A. Hostel, Barrington Street.

ST. JOHN — Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut, Exhibition Grounds.

QUEBEC — Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut, St. John Street.

Salvation Army Hostel, 16 Palace Hill (Rest room only).



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Salvation Army Hostel, Logan Avenue, E. (near Main Street).

REGINA — Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut, Hamilton Street.

HALIFAX — Y.M.C.A. Hostel, Barrington Street.

ST. JOHN — Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut, Exhibition Grounds.

QUEBEC — Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut, St. John Street.

Salvation Army Hostel, 16 Palace Hill (Rest room only).



**MONTREAL**—Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut,  
Dominion Square (near Windsor Street  
Station).

Khaki Club, 669 Dorchester Street West. (Ten  
days' hospitality free—after which a charge  
of 25c. beds, and 25c. meals).

Knights of Columbus Army Hut, 533 Phillips  
Square.

**VANCOUVER**—Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut.  
Salvation Army Hostel, Gore Ave. (Naval and  
Military.)

## VII. SOCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

You will find in all the centres of Canada,  
branches of the G.W.V.A., which are organized by  
and composed of your comrades. These branches  
vary, but they usually contain club-rooms or meeting-  
places and recreation rooms, and they can assist you  
by giving information as to where you may obtain  
your pension, information as to land settlement,  
employment, etc.

There are some 163 branches throughout Canada.  
The Dominion Headquarters of the Association is  
46 Citizen Building, Ottawa. The Provincial  
Secretaries are as follows:

**NOVA SCOTIA**—H. F. Hamilton, Moxham Military  
Hospital, Sydney, N.S.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**—O. J. Lawson, P.O. Box 212,  
Campbellton, N.B.

**ONTARIO**—W. E. Turley, 907 Kent Building,  
Toronto, Ont.

**SASKATCHEWAN**—C. G. MacNeil, McCallum-Hill  
Building, Regina.

**ALBERTA**—J. W. Mitchell, 110 7th Avenue E.,  
Calgary, Alta.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**—W. J. Bartlett, P.O. Box  
20, Vancouver, B.C.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH**—F. W. Law, London Block,  
Main Street.

There are also branches of the Army and Navy  
Veterans' Association in many cities.

THERE IS NO QUICKER AND SURER WAY  
OF TAKING UP AGAIN CIVILIAN LIFE AND  
THOUGHT THAN BY RE-ENTERING ONCE  
MORE ALL YOUR OLD HAUNTS AND ASSO-  
CIATIONS—AND BRINGING YOUR COMRADES  
WITH YOU. RE-ATTACH YOURSELF TO  
CHURCH AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS,  
ETC. REJOIN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS, AND  
PLAY FOOTBALL, BASEBALL, ETC.

## VIII. YOUR DEPENDENTS.

Your wife or family returning from overseas is  
met at the port of Halifax or St. John by Local  
Welcome Committees, who have provided comfortable  
rest rooms, where lunch may be obtained, babies  
bathed, and many other comforts secured. Women  
in need of financial assistance or warmer clothing  
are looked after by the Patriotic Fund. Women and  
children are assisted to their trains by members of



**MONTREAL**—Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut,  
Dominion Square (near Windsor Street  
Station).

Khaki Club, 669 Dorchester Street West. (Ten  
days' hospitality free—after which a charge  
of 25c. beds, and 25c. meals).

Knights of Columbus Army Hut, 533 Phillips  
Square.

**VANCOUVER**—Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Hut.  
Salvation Army Hostel, Gore Ave. (Naval and  
Military.)

## **VII. SOCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.**

You will find in all the centres of Canada,  
branches of the G.W.V.A., which are organized by  
and composed of your comrades. These branches  
vary, but they usually contain club-rooms or meeting-  
places and recreation rooms, and they can assist you  
by giving information as to where you may obtain  
your pension, information as to land settlement,  
employment, etc.

There are some 163 branches throughout Canada.  
The Dominion Headquarters of the Association is  
46 Citizen Building, Ottawa. The Provincial  
Secretaries are as follows:

**NOVA SCOTIA**—H. F. Hamilton, Moxham Military  
Hospital, Sydney, N.S.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**—O. J. Lawson, P.O. Box 212,  
Campbellton, N.B.

**ONTARIO**—W. E. Turley, 907 Kent Building,  
Toronto, Ont.

**SASKATCHEWAN**—C. G. MacNeil, McCallum-Hill  
Building, Regina.

**ALBERTA**—J. W. Mitchell, 110 7th Avenue E.,  
Calgary, Alta.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**—W. J. Bartlett, P.O. Box  
20, Vancouver, B.C.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH**—F. W. Law, London Block,  
Main Street.

There are also branches of the Army and Navy  
Veterans' Association in many cities.

THERE IS NO QUICKER AND SURER WAY  
OF TAKING UP AGAIN CIVILIAN LIFE AND  
THOUGHT THAN BY RE-ENTERING ONCE  
MORE ALL YOUR OLD HAUNTS AND ASSO-  
CIATIONS—AND BRINGING YOUR COMRADES  
WITH YOU. RE-ATTACH YOURSELF TO  
CHURCH AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS,  
ETC. REJOIN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS, AND  
PLAY FOOTBALL, BASEBALL, ETC.

## **VIII. YOUR DEPENDENTS.**

Your wife or family returning from overseas is  
met at the port of Halifax or St. John by Local  
Welcome Committees, who have provided comfortable  
rest rooms, where lunch may be obtained, babies  
bathed, and many other comforts secured. Women  
in need of financial assistance or warmer clothing  
are looked after by the Patriotic Fund. Women and  
children are assisted to their trains by members of



Committees. On each train carrying unaccompanied women there is one or more Red Cross Nurses with clerical assistants. At the point of arrival they are met by Reception Committees, most of whom are under the direction of the Patriotic Fund, when they are taken to their homes in motors provided by the Rotary Clubs. Those requiring temporary accommodation are taken to comfortable hostels.

Women travelling alone are asked to appeal for help to any persons wearing white armlets with the words "Canadian Patriotic Fund" in red, or the Travellers' Aid Badge of the Y.W.C.A., the brassard of the Red Cross, or members of the Salvation Army.

The expense of passage of your wife and your children under eighteen years of age, is paid by the Dominion Government. Although all arrangements as to same are made by the Immigration Department, the Immigration regulations do not apply in any way to any soldiers' dependents, whether they have been in Canada before or not. It will be necessary for you to provide funds to purchase food and for other incidental expenses on the train in Canada. Further information as to accommodation and sailings will be courteously given you, your dependents or friends at any of the following Immigration Offices in Great Britain and Ireland.

#### ENGLAND

Birmingham

Fredk. T. Campbell,  
139 Corporation St.

Bristol

John Cardale.

Cardiff

S. W. Pugh,  
28 High St.

#### ENGLAND—Cont.

Carlisle

Wm. Griffith,  
54 Castle St.

Liverpool

Fred W. Kerr,  
48 Lord St.

London, S.W.1

J. Obed Smith,  
11-12 Charing Cross.

Peterborough

Canadian Government Agent,  
Market St.

York

J. H. Lough,  
16 Parliament St.

#### SCOTLAND

Aberdeen

G. G. Archibald,  
115 Union St.

Glasgow

Canadian Government Agent,  
107 Hope St.

#### IRELAND

Belfast

John W. Webster,  
17 Victoria St.

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## PART II.

### I. CANADA AND HER SOLDIERS.

Because it feels that every Canadian wants to know, and is entitled to know, just what plans have been made to meet the problems that face the country following the cessation of hostilities, the Dominion Government, through the Repatriation Committee, has issued the following series of announcements.

The Departments represented on this Committee are the ones which have most to do with the restoration of the Dominion to peace conditions. The great problem is to take back our soldiers and war workers to the social and business life of Canada under proper working and living conditions. It has four phases:—

- (1) To bring the soldiers home.
- (2) To fit those who have suffered overseas for useful employment.
- (3) To have ready for every soldier and war worker an opportunity for employment.
- (4) To assure for them proper living and working conditions.

The plans of the Government are such as will help to solve these problems. Under the direction of the Repatriation Committee a great organization has been built up, covering the country from coast to coast. Through it close co-operation has been secured between every Department of the Dominion Government, every Provincial Government, every Municipality; the numerous fraternal and voluntary organizations, labor, manufacturing, and business interests generally. In short, every body of men and

women in Canada working in the interest of soldiers or their dependents, is co-operating to help you re-establish yourself in civil life. The Dominion is united in your interest.

The articles on the following pages deal separately with each phase of the Government's plans.

### II. PUTTING EFFICIENCY INTO REPATRIATION.

The Repatriation Committee has been formed by the Dominion Government to bring Canada forward to a peace basis with all speed.

It will use the existing machinery and any necessary new machinery.

The Committee consists of Hon. Sir James Lougheed, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor; Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior; Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration (Chairman).

This Committee is formed to co-ordinate the work of all those departments of the Government which have to do with the task of bringing back our soldiers to civil life, caring for them and their dependents, providing employment opportunities for soldiers and war-workers, and assuring proper living and working conditions. It also assists the efforts of all organizations and agencies prepared to give aid in the solution of our problems.

The Committee surveys all plans. It prevents overlapping and confusion. It secures expert assistance. It obtains more speedy action, more



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effective co-operation. While its first consideration is the welfare of the Canadian soldier, its scope embraces the whole community.

The Committee has built up a Repatriation Organization to supplement the work of the existing departments of the Government.

The Committee has secured experts on each problem—military, employment, social, housing, farming, transportation, medical. Nothing is neglected. It invites representatives from all organizations which have interested themselves in the social and economic welfare of the country and the needs of our soldiers.

Co-operating with the Repatriation Committee is an Advisory Committee appointed by the Great War Veterans' Association.

With the assistance of these agencies the solution of the problem is presented to the Repatriation Committee in a practical form.

The plans devised to meet every problem are reported to you in the following announcements.

### III. DEMOBILISING CANADA'S ARMY.

The actual work of bringing back our soldiers to Canada and getting them out of khaki is in the hands of the Department of Militia and Defence. Complete plans have been made and machinery organised to handle the work. Every detail has been considered. The plan is harmonious and will work smoothly. It is described here. Notice how every contingency has been considered. How the soldier is cared for at every step. How everything is done for his comfort and to inform his waiting relatives and friends.

### FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.

Peace is not yet signed. The victorious Canadian Corps is still a fighting unit. But as fast as the situation permits the Canadian Corps in France will be returned to Canada *by units* allotted, as far as possible, to the areas from which they came. These units will be reconstructed so as to include only men desirous of returning to the area to which the unit has been allotted.

The remainder of the Canadian Forces overseas will be returned in drafts of 500 men for each area. Married men first, according to length of service. Then single men, according to length of service.

### PREPARING TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

Canada has been divided into 22 dispersal areas for demobilisation, with a dispersal station for each.

1. The province of Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown.
2. The province of Nova Scotia—Halifax.
3. One half of New Brunswick—Moncton.
4. One half of New Brunswick—St. John.
5. The north country of Quebec down to Three Rivers—Quebec.
6. The remainder of Quebec—Montreal.
7. The Ottawa Valley and Ontario down to the Thousand Islands—Ottawa.
8. The Kingston District west to Oshawa and North to the Madawaska River—Kingston.
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10. The Niagara Peninsular—Hamilton.
11. Southern Ontario—London.
12. From White River to the Lake of the Woods—Port Arthur.
13. All of Manitoba except the Brandon territory—Winnipeg.
14. The Brandon territory—Brandon.
15. Southern Saskatchewan—Regina.
16. Northern Saskatchewan—Saskatoon.
17. Southern Alberta—Medicine Hat.
18. From Calgary north to Nordeg.—Calgary.
19. Northern Alberta—Edmonton.
20. All of British Columbia except 21 and 22—Vancouver.
21. Vancouver Island and the immediate mainland—Victoria.
22. Cariboo, Kootenay and Gale—Revelstoke.

### EACH SOLDIER OVERSEAS CHOOSES THE DISPERSAL AREA IN CANADA TO WHICH HE WISHES TO GO.

A report of the number of men for each dispersal area is cabled to Militia Headquarters.

As fast as they can be absorbed by the dispersal areas—a cable is sent to England for drafts.

PRIOR TO SAILING, A CABLE IS SENT FROM ENGLAND STATING HOW MANY MEN ARE COMING AND GIVING THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

In this way arrangements are made to handle the men, to care for them and to find employment for them.

Before a man leaves England he is medically examined, his discharge papers and other documents are made out. All delay in Canada over these details is avoided.

### ON THE SHIP.

The transport staff check the medical and pay documents. The Y.M.C.A. provides recreation and entertainment. Twenty-four hours before arrival in Canada a wireless is sent to the port giving details of any men who are sick and in need of hospital care, and general information that will ensure speedy transport from boat to train.

### WOUNDED MEN.

Wounded men are brought back on hospital ships in the care of Army Medical Corps. They are taken on hospital trains to the various military hospitals and are in charge of the military authorities until medical treatment is complete.

### IN PORT.

Halifax and St. John are the ports of disembarkation in winter. Quebec and Montreal will also be used in summer. Immediately upon arrival of troops, the officer commanding wires a list to the Soldiers' Aid Commission in each province who notify the men's relatives. He also wires the Dispersal Station to prepare to handle a certain number of men. A third wire is sent to the general



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officer commanding each military district, through whom the dispersal station is again notified. This gives the dispersal station a double check.

Various voluntary organisations and the citizens of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, and Montreal all give soldiers every assistance. Canteens and club rooms are open. Coffee and cigarettes are provided. Telegrams are sent for the men.

A permanent transportation committee of railroad experts, representing the C.P.R., the G.T.R., and the Canadian National Railways, arrange for special trains to meet every transport.

#### ON THE TRAIN.

Troop trains consist of colonist, tourist, commissariat, standard sleeping and dining cars. A Y.M.C.A. representative is on every train.

Should a stop-over or delay become unavoidable, the men are provided for. Barracks and an ample food supply are available at the following divisional points: Halifax, Amherst, St. John, Mount Joli, Levis, Megantic, Quebec, Montreal, Cochrane, North Bay, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Revelstoke, Vancouver.

#### AT THE DISPERSAL STATION.

The principal city in each area is the dispersal station. When the troop train pulls in, the relatives and friends of the men have been notified and are on hand. Voluntary organisations have motor cars at the station. Municipal reception committees are also on hand.

In each city the military have provided every accommodation for men staying overnight—barracks, rations. Out-of-town men who are given overnight leave and do not wish to remain in barracks can find the best of accommodation at hostels provided by voluntary organisations.

#### THE DISCHARGE.

Men taken sick *en route* are immediately received by the District Depot for medical treatment and receive pay as part of that unit.

All other men are paraded at the dispersal station. The offices here are so arranged that each man can pass quickly from one to the other and get away in the shortest time.

First comes the ordnance office. Here the men turn in their equipment, except steel helmets and clothing, which they are allowed to keep.

Next is the office of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Here each man is given advice and information on the many questions relating to his return to civil life—employment, housing, vocational training, medical treatment.

Men who are unfit for their former employment are taken on the strength of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for vocational training. They are paid during this period and their dependents receive separation allowance.

Third is the paymaster's office. Here the men receive their back pay, clothing allowance of \$35.00 and first month's War Service Gratuity.



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Finally the officer commanding issues each man his discharge certificate, and in the same office is a railway ticket agent who gives each man a ticket to his home town. The man is now a civilian.

Here also is an information and complaint office. All complaints are dealt with and information given by an officer specially chosen for that purpose.

The dispersal station will supply quarters and meals for men until train time.

The Government's care for the soldier does not end when he passes through the dispersal station. The important work of other departments will be covered in reports immediately following this.

#### IV. PENSIONS.

Canada's yearly pension bill is estimated by the Minister of Finance at \$30,000,000. This is a minimum figure. How is this vast fund to be administered? To whom will pensions be paid? Everyone is asking these questions. Here is the official answer.

##### THE ORGANIZATION.

A huge organization has been built up to handle pensions promptly, smoothly, fairly.

At its head is the Board of Pensions Commissioners. This Board is to be developed as a civil rather than as a military body. It consists of three men, each appointed for ten years, each devoting his whole time to his duties as a Commissioner.

The Head Office of the Pensions Board is at Ottawa; and there are seventeen branch offices in

the principal centres throughout Canada. An important branch is in operation in London, England.

These local branches receive applications from soldiers' dependents for pensions; send "Visitors" to call on pensioners in their homes; hold medical re-examinations; handle complaints.

The Board keeps a representative travelling from coast to coast interviewing pensioners and addressing organizations interested in their welfare. He has already conferred with more than 30,000 pensioners.

At present 60,000 pensions are being administered by the Board.

##### A PENSION—WHAT IT IS.

A pension is not a gift, gratuity or reward for service done. It is compensation—money paid as a right by Canadians, through their Government, to offset in a measure the handicaps suffered in war by their fellow-citizens—a debt that the country owes to our returned men, and to the dependents of those who have fallen.

It is in this spirit that Orders-in-Council governing pensions are framed. It is in this spirit that the Board of Pensions Commissioners administers these Orders-in-Council.

##### TO WHOM PAYABLE.

Pensions are not awarded for service.

Broadly speaking, any soldier or sailor who was disabled during his service is entitled to a pension—provided medical treatment fails to restore his full normal capacity.



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The amount of the pension is based on the extent of the physical handicap he has suffered.

The physical condition of the disabled man is described on his discharge from the service by a Medical Board. Pension is awarded according to the amount of disablement from which he is then found to be suffering.

The percentage of handicap has been carefully and thoroughly worked out for every disability. It is both accurate and fair.

The relationship between the Medical Board and the pension applicant is that of doctor and patient. Every opportunity is given to have the man's condition judged from his point of view.

#### AMOUNT OF PENSION.

The pension is awarded to a soldier or sailor so that he can live in decent comfort, despite his handicap.

The money he may be able to earn, or the money he earned before the war, does not affect the amount of his pension. The extent of his handicap alone in the general labor market is considered.

Every man who has increased his income by Vocational Training will not have his pension decreased or discontinued.

The amount of the pension varies also according to the soldier's rank; but his trade or profession is not considered. The minimum pension for a totally disabled unmarried soldier or sailor of the lowest rank is \$600 a year.

#### PENSIONS TO DEPENDENTS.

Widows of soldiers or sailors who have died during or as a result of service, are entitled to pension so long as they do not remarry.

Children of soldiers or sailors are entitled to pensions up to the age of sixteen, if boys, or seventeen if girls.

Pension is awarded to the parents of a soldier or sailor according, (a) to the degree of their dependency on the deceased soldier and, (b) according to their needs. A complete schedule of the pensions granted to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to their dependents, will be sent to anyone interested. Apply to Board of Pensions Commissioners, Ottawa.

#### V. WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

As soon as a soldier is discharged from the army his first concern is to find a job. He may not find a job at once. During his period of unemployment he will however be in receipt of his War Service Gratuity.

Before the Armistice was signed "post discharge pay" was granted to discharged soldiers. Upon the signing of the Armistice it was felt necessary to make certain changes.

A larger grant will now be made to all who have served at the front whether discharged before or after the Armistice. Those who were on active service on the date of the Armistice, but had not served at the front, will also receive a gratuity on a higher scale.



The amount of the pension is based on the extent of the physical handicap he has suffered.

The physical condition of the disabled man is described on his discharge from the service by a Medical Board. Pension is awarded according to the amount of disablement from which he is then found to be suffering.

The percentage of handicap has been carefully and thoroughly worked out for every disability. It is both accurate and fair.

The relationship between the Medical Board and the pension applicant is that of doctor and patient. Every opportunity is given to have the man's condition judged from his point of view.

#### AMOUNT OF PENSION.

The pension is awarded to a soldier or sailor so that he can live in decent comfort, despite his handicap.

The money he may be able to earn, or the money he earned before the war, does not affect the amount of his pension. The extent of his handicap alone in the general labor market is considered.

Every man who has increased his income by Vocational Training will not have his pension decreased or discontinued.

The amount of the pension varies also according to the soldier's rank; but his trade or profession is not considered. The minimum pension for a totally disabled unmarried soldier or sailor of the lowest rank is \$600 a year.

#### PENSIONS TO DEPENDENTS.

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The War Service Gratuity is given over and above any "back pay," pension or clothing allowance to which a man may be entitled.

It is given in addition to all the care, attention and service which the Government will devote in order to restore our fighting men to civil life.

#### TO WHOM AWARDED.

All soldiers discharged on or after November 11th, 1918, who have served with good conduct will receive War Service Gratuity according to their class.

Soldiers discharged before November 11th, 1918, will receive War Service Gratuity only if they served at the front in any actual theatre of war.

If a soldier discharged before November 11th, 1918, did not serve in an actual theatre of war he will be entitled only to post discharge pay—according to his class on the old scale.

#### THE AMOUNT OF THE GRATUITY.

The gratuity consists of a continuation of a soldier's pay, field allowance and separation allowance for a period beyond his discharge.

This period is graded according to the length and character of service.

If his service has been in part overseas his gratuity is figured on a higher scale than that of the man who has served only in Canada.

The maximum gratuity for the man who has served overseas is six months. This is given to the man whose total service amounts to three years or more.

Three months gratuity is the maximum for the man who has served in Canada only, and it is given for three years' service.

If the monthly pay and allowances for a man whose dependents have been receiving separation allowance should be less than \$100 he is given \$100 per month as gratuity. A part of the gratuity equal to separation allowance will be paid direct to the dependent entitled to it.

If the monthly pay and allowances for a man without such dependents should amount to less than \$70.00 he is to receive \$70.00 per month.

Further, every gratuity granted will amount to at least one month's pay, field allowance and separation allowance.

#### WHEN PAYABLE.

Men who have already been discharged will be given the gratuity to which they are entitled (less any "post discharge pay" they have received) after February 1st, 1919.

Application for an adjustment must be made to the paymaster of the district from which the soldier was discharged. The necessary forms to be filled out in support of each claim for adjustment may be obtained from the military headquarters of each district, from district and unit paymasters and from officers commanding militia units.

Men who are still in the service will receive their first month's gratuity immediately upon their discharge—unless they are "boarded" to receive treatment and full pay and allowances from the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment.



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Men who are in the care of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will get their gratuity as soon as they cease to receive full pay and allowances.

\* \* \* \* \*

By this token Canada will record her appreciation of her soldiers and sailors—to a degree more generous than that shown by any other nation.

## VI. ONE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FOR ALL CANADA.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments are co-operating to distribute employment quickly and fairly. Employment Offices are being set up throughout Canada—a single, complete chain from East to West. In all, some 60 Employment Offices are being established. They will be located in all centres of 10,000 people and over—and wherever the need for them exists. Many are already in operation.

Through these Government Employment Offices, all persons in need of employment, both male and female, will secure such positions as are available.

Through this same source an employer's particular needs will be promptly filled.

Indeed, the service rendered by these Government Employment Offices will be such as to warrant the heartiest co-operation and support on the part of employers of labor.

They will endeavor to supply only such help as an employer can confidently take on—the right man for the right position.

Thus, to the small employer of labor, they will take the place of the Employment manager. To the large employer of labor they will be of appreciable assistance.

The service of the Employment Offices will be given both to employers and to those who seek employment entirely *without charge*.

### HOW THEY WORK.

A superintendent is in charge of each local Employment Office.

Inside the office he has *interviewers*, to confer with those seeking employment and to direct them to positions. In the larger cities he also has canvassers or salesmen to call on the employers and show them the value of the services rendered by the Employment Office.

In this way the work-seeker and the work-giver are quickly brought together.

Every effort is made to secure up-to-date, business-like offices, conveniently located.

### FOR THE SOLDIER.

The same Employment Offices are used to provide positions for returned soldiers as well as for every other person in need of employment.

In each Employment Office there is a representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—a man who has served overseas. He introduces the returned soldier to the regular officials and gives him every assistance, both as to employment and other matters.



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## THE ORGANIZATION.

The local offices in each province are linked together by a provincial *clearing-house* in the capital city.

They are directly supervised by a general superintendent who receives daily wired reports from each office. These reports state how many have sought work, how many have been placed in positions, how many and what classes need work, how many positions vacant. The general superintendent has each day a complete picture of the employment situation in the province under his care.

With the same idea in view, the Dominion Government has three national *clearing-houses*—established at Halifax, Ottawa, and Winnipeg. Those who plan to move from one locality to another can thus go “with their eyes open,” because these *clearing-houses* show from their daily reports just what the employment prospects are—everywhere.

## NATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

With the completion of this single chain of Employment Offices the Government will be exactly informed on employment conditions.

Expert field agents will call on the lumbering, mining, shipbuilding and other industries to secure information as to anticipated requirements for labor.

Weekly reports sent in by trade unions provide additional information.

Finally, every concern with 25 or more employees will mail each week a postcard showing (a) the payroll of the previous week; (b) changes in staff and the nature of the occupations.

## ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Each local superintendent in the larger cities will be assisted by an advisory body composed of employers and employees.

Each province will have a similar advisory body.

There will also be a Dominion body—the Employment Service Council of Canada—to co-operate with the Department of Labor. This council will be composed of representatives from all those classes interested.

In addition to the above, the Government is co-operating with those who provide employment—so that as far as possible every willing worker will have work to do.

## VII. BRINGING OUR SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS TO CANADA.

In England, there is a colony of Canadian women who went overseas in order to be near their husbands. There are also in England and France many women who married Canadian soldiers and have never seen Canada.

It is one of the duties that Canada has incurred through the war to bring back these dependents of our soldiers with all speed, and to help establish their home life.



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Up till the time the Armistice was signed, some 22,000 women and children were returned. There still remain about 50,000 to be brought back.

These 50,000 soldiers' dependents will be returned to Canada at the public expense. Those who have already arrived in Canada since November 11th, 1918, will have their ocean and railway fare refunded by the Government.

The facilities for transporting soldiers and their dependents are limited to about 30,000 monthly. Therefore, women and children will be returned to Canada at the rate of about 5,000 to 7,000 each month. Many of the women will be accompanied by their husbands. On every boat carrying 200 or more unaccompanied women there is a Y.W.C.A. secretary.

#### AT THE PORTS.

To these 50,000 returning women and children every care is being given. Until they reach the shores of Canada they are in charge of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

At HALIFAX they are welcomed by the Women's Reception Committee, composed of women who have been engaged in war activities. This committee has been organized for nearly two years and has been doing splendid work.

At ST. JOHN there is also a committee representing all the organizations interested. This committee, although more recently formed, is giving excellent service. The National Y.W.C.A. has assigned two secretaries for work at this port.

On each of these committees there is a trained nurse to give necessary attendance.

At the ports the organizations meet every boat. Locate the women's luggage. Take charge of the babies. Bring the women to a cosy rest-room. Here cots and baths are provided for the children. Hot lunch can be secured. Overnight accommodation is arranged.

Women who are too sick to proceed on their journey are taken to the local hospitals. Women who are without money receive assistance from the Patriotic Fund; are provided with lunch baskets and money to buy meals on the train.

These organizations also secure the railroad tickets for the women, get their money changed, give them such information as they need. The workers accompany the women to the train.

The Repatriation Committee have a nurse, trained in social work, lent by the Victorian Order of Nurses to act as the committee's representative at each port.

#### ON THE TRAIN.

On each train carrying unaccompanied women and children there is a Red Cross nurse, experienced in social service, who has been enrolled by the Canadian Association of Graduate Nurses. This nurse carries with her first aid supplies and an emergency fund of money furnished by the Red Cross Society.

Telegrams are sent ahead to the local branch of the Patriotic Fund and to the local Reception Committees giving the number who will arrive.



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## ON ARRIVAL.

The Rotary Clubs of Canada have undertaken to provide motor cars to take the women and children from the station to their homes.

The Patriotic Fund have undertaken to provide temporary accommodation and other necessary assistance at cities and towns en route and at points of destination.

The main function of this nation-wide organization is to care for soldiers' dependents. It is therefore fitting that they should be responsible for arrangements for all the returning women and children.

Many other well-known organizations have been doing admirable work—meeting trains, providing rest-rooms, canteens and hostels, and generally caring for the women and children. It is important that these organizations continue this work and co-operate as closely as possible with the Patriotic Fund.

## VIII. MAKING THE SOLDIER A CIVILIAN.

Early in the war, the Government realised that the returned soldier would need one of three things.

(1) If he was ill, he would want to be made well.

(2) If he was so disabled by service that he could not follow his old occupation he would want an opportunity to recover his power to "make good" as a civilian.

(3) If he was fit, he would want to be put into touch with employment opportunities.

To help in this three-fold service the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was organized.

## THE MEDICAL BRANCH.

The Medical Branch of this Department gives the special after-care that soldiers who have suffered through war service need.

On his return to Canada the invalided or wounded soldier is treated in military hospitals. If the Medical Board decides that his case requires extended treatment in certain diseases, he is discharged from the army and comes under the care of this Department.

The Medical Branch then provides free medical and surgical treatment;

—free artificial limbs and special boots for deformed feet;

—free surgical appliances, eyeglasses, etc.;

—free dental treatment.

At present this service is available not only on the soldier's discharge from the army, but whenever he becomes ill again on account of disease or wounds due to war service.

## THE VOCATIONAL "RE-TRAINING" BRANCH.

Some soldiers have so suffered on war service that they are prevented from working at the trade or occupation they followed before enlisting. This



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While undergoing medical or surgical treatment in the hospitals of the Department, or "Re-Training," the soldier receives pay, and his family and dependents are granted adequate allowances.

#### INFORMATION AND SERVICE BRANCH.

This branch of the Department has been organized recently to give special service to the demobilized soldier.

This branch first comes into contact with the soldier in France and England. Here it finds out the soldier's previous experience, the employment he now prefers to take up, and the locality in which he intends to settle.

Representatives of the Department keep in constant touch with returning soldiers before they reach Canada to let the men know just what the country is prepared to do for them, to advise them, and to give them information.

This service will be extended throughout Canada, and by means of it the returned soldier will be placed in touch with Government Employment Offices, where details of existing opportunities for employment are available.

The representatives of the Department will themselves be returned men—those who can appreciate the soldier's problem.

The work these branches do will be described more fully in later announcements.

## IX. FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Those discharged soldiers or sailors who become ill or disabled again as a result of some disease or injury suffered during war service receive free medical and surgical treatment.

This service is provided by the Medical Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

An ex-soldier or ex-sailor who has a recurrence of a war disability should, if he is not too ill, go at once to the local medical officer of this Department.

If he is too ill he should have that medical officer notified at once.

Should he be taken ill in a place where there is no representative of the Department, he should call in a local physician to give him the necessary immediate treatment and ask him to communicate immediately all details of the case to the nearest medical officer of the Department.

The name of the authorised medical representative of this Department for each locality is given elsewhere.

Treatment at the expense of this Department can only be secured through these representatives. The Department cannot pay any bills for treatment which have not been authorised by the Department.

If the medical officers recommend it, pay is given to patients, and allowances are granted to their dependents by the Department, during the period of treatment.



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The established scale of pay and allowances that may be granted depends upon the extent to which the treatment recommended by the medical officer of the Department prevents the patient from doing his regular work.

Arrangements for special care of patients of the Department have been made with hospitals in all the larger towns and cities from coast to coast.

Sanatoria for treating tuberculosis under most favourable conditions are operated in every Province under the direct supervision of the Department.

## **X. TRAINING THE INVALIDED SOLDIER.**

When the first Canadian casualties were announced every heart in Canada thrilled with the thought—"What will the country do to help these men overcome the handicaps they have suffered?"

Since that day Canada has been quietly developing a wonderful organisation to help restore the strength and earning capacity of her invalided soldiers.

This work is in the charge of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. It is divided into three classes.

### **WARD OCCUPATIONS.**

Soldiers who, on account of their injuries, are confined to wards or to their beds in hospitals are taught handicraft work of various kinds. This work is not meant to train a man in work by which he could earn a living. It is encouraged rather because

it diverts the soldier's mind from his disability, and gives him light exercise. In this way it assists wonderfully in the soldier's recovery.

### **OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.**

This work is conducted in hospitals. It is intended mainly to help in the cure of the patient. But it often serves as the ground-work for a course in Industrial Re-training. The following gives some idea of the breadth and scope of the subjects taught in these classes:—Mechanical drawing, wood-working, boot and shoe repairing, machine shop practice, gardening, poultry raising, civil service instruction, book-keeping, stenography, telegraphy.

### **INDUSTRIAL RE-TRAINING.**

When a man is so injured by war service that he cannot follow the occupation or trade that he worked at before enlisting, the Department trains him for a new occupation.

For this work, use is made of Technical Schools and Universities at fourteen centres throughout the Dominion. Here primary training is given by specially planned courses. This helps a man begin his actual re-training work intelligently. Most of the re-training is given in actual factories and shops. Hundreds of large and small concerns have co-operated whole-heartedly in this work—placing at the disposal of the Department, without charge, their equipment and the services of many of their staffs.

Ninety-five per cent. of those who have been granted "Industrial Re-training" courses by the



The established scale of pay and allowances that may be granted depends upon the extent to which the treatment recommended by the medical officer of the Department prevents the patient from doing his regular work.

Arrangements for special care of patients of the Department have been made with hospitals in all the larger towns and cities from coast to coast.

Sanatoria for treating tuberculosis under most favourable conditions are operated in every Province under the direct supervision of the Department.

## **X. TRAINING THE INVALIDED SOLDIER.**

When the first Canadian casualties were announced every heart in Canada thrilled with the thought—"What will the country do to help these men overcome the handicaps they have suffered?"

Since that day Canada has been quietly developing a wonderful organisation to help restore the strength and earning capacity of her invalided soldiers.

This work is in the charge of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. It is divided into three classes.

### **WARD OCCUPATIONS.**

Soldiers who, on account of their injuries, are confined to wards or to their beds in hospitals are taught handicraft work of various kinds. This work is not meant to train a man in work by which he could earn a living. It is encouraged rather because

it diverts the soldier's mind from his disability, and gives him light exercise. In this way it assists wonderfully in the soldier's recovery.

### **OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.**

This work is conducted in hospitals. It is intended mainly to help in the cure of the patient. But it often serves as the ground-work for a course in Industrial Re-training. The following gives some idea of the breadth and scope of the subjects taught in these classes:—Mechanical drawing, wood-working, boot and shoe repairing, machine shop practice, gardening, poultry raising, civil service instruction, book-keeping, stenography, telegraphy.

### **INDUSTRIAL RE-TRAINING.**

When a man is so injured by war service that he cannot follow the occupation or trade that he worked at before enlisting, the Department trains him for a new occupation.

For this work, use is made of Technical Schools and Universities at fourteen centres throughout the Dominion. Here primary training is given by specially planned courses. This helps a man begin his actual re-training work intelligently. Most of the re-training is given in actual factories and shops. Hundreds of large and small concerns have co-operated whole-heartedly in this work—placing at the disposal of the Department, without charge, their equipment and the services of many of their staffs.

Ninety-five per cent. of those who have been granted "Industrial Re-training" courses by the



Department have been successful in becoming self-supporting in a new trade or occupation.

These benefits are given by the Department to ex-members of the Canadian, British and Allied forces living in Canada, who come within the classes for which these benefits are provided.

\*       \*       \*

During the period a man is being "Re-trained" he and his dependents are granted adequate pay and allowances.

## **XI. FREE ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.**

Every returned soldier, who is an amputation case, is provided by the Government with an artificial limb. He can have that limb repaired, and, if necessary, replaced, without expense.

This is one of the many services rendered by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to the returned soldier.

This department also supplies free "orthopædic" appliances to correct as far as possible injuries to the feet, legs and arms; also special boots, splints, braces, etc. To those who need them, it also gives free surgical appliances such as trusses, spectacles, spinal supports, glass eyes, abdominal supports.

A Government factory has been established at Toronto to make artificial limbs. Here standard patterns, embodying the best ideas known, are manufactured.

In this work expert advice is given by surgeons who have seen overseas service, and who are in constant touch with similar work in other countries.

An experimental department is maintained for developing practical applications of new ideas, and for testing out all new appliances that become available in Canada or foreign countries.

Repair parts for standard patterns are kept in stock at fitting depots in the following centres: Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

At these depots there are experienced fitters who make repairs and adjustments under the supervision of surgeons. They also fit to individual patients appliances received in the rough from the factory.

These depots are so located that those requiring renewals, repairs or adjustments can get them free without travelling long distances. If there is no fitting depot in the patient's town, he is instructed by the Department's Medical officer to travel to the nearest depot. He is furnished with free first-class railway tickets, an allowance to cover meals and other expense, and an allowance to apply against loss of time from his work. If he must remain there for longer than a week he is maintained at the Department's expense, and he and his dependents receive the same allowances as if he were in hospital.

Artificial limbs, orthopædic and surgical appliances are furnished free only when their issue is authorised by a medical officer of the Department. These representatives are listed elsewhere.



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## **XII. LAND AND LOANS—TO HELP SOLDIERS BECOME FARMERS.**

It is anticipated that a great many soldiers who have served with the Canadian, British or Allied forces may want to become farmers in Canada. The vital need to-day is to increase production and the acreage under cultivation. It is thus in Canada's best interests to give these soldiers every assistance. The Government has therefore been developing a programme that includes the providing of land, the granting of loans and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming.

### **THE PRESENT PLAN.**

Under the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, an eligible returned soldier is entitled, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, to a free grant of one quarter-section of Dominion Lands on homestead conditions.

For this purpose the Government has suspended homestead entry by others than soldiers on all remaining homestead lands in the Western provinces within fifteen miles of railway transportation, pending enquiry into their suitability.

As soon as a soldier goes on the land, the Board has power to grant him a loan up to the maximum of \$2,500.

This loan is granted to settlers to help them acquire land for farming, discharge incumbrances, undertake improvements, erect buildings and secure necessary livestock, machinery and equipment.

It is not given as an actual advance of cash, but in the form of payment for expenditures. In this

way, the settlers' transactions are carefully supervised.

The loan is made at the low interest rate of five per cent. It is to be repaid in twenty annual instalments. The first two payments may be deferred by the Board when desirable.

### **THE NEW PROPOSAL.**

The Government have found it necessary to broaden these original plans for the following reasons:

(a) It has been found that only a limited amount of suitable homestead land is available for soldier settlement.

(b) Some Crown lands are held by the Provinces.

(c) Homesteading may not suit all the returned soldiers.

*It is now proposed* that the Provincial Governments co-operate with the Soldier Settlement Board in acquiring suitable lands at present held uncultivated by private owners. The Dominion Government has announced its intention of introducing necessary legislation along these lines at the opening of the next Session.

The lands so bought will be re-sold to the soldier at cost price. It is suggested that the purchaser be required to make a cash payment of one-tenth of the purchase price. The balance will be payable in equal annual instalments extended over twenty years or longer.



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The amount of the land purchased by this plan, if it is approved by Parliament, will be limited in value to \$5,000. Interest will be charged at a low rate of five per cent.

When these new proposals for land purchase become effective the Board will be able to loan the soldier settler up to a total of \$1,500 for the purchase of livestock and equipment, in addition to the loan for the purchase of his land. It will be granted on practically the same terms as the loans now allowed.

As a soldier improves his farm the Board may advance him a further \$1,000.

#### WHO MAY APPLY.

The Act applies to anyone who has served with an honourable record in the Canadian or Imperial forces in the present war, or to any Canadian who was on active service with the Allied forces, or the widow of any such person who died on active service.

The Board will loan money only to those who have had sufficient experience or training in farming. Each applicant may be required to appear in person before the Qualification Committee in his district.

#### TRAINING.

Those soldiers who have had insufficient experience in farming will be helped by the Board to secure the necessary training to qualify them for the loans.

Special instructional courses are being arranged with the agricultural schools and experimental farms.

Farmers will be asked to co-operate in giving the soldier practical training and knowledge.

#### EXPERT ASSISTANCE.

The work of the Soldier Settlement Board is carried out by Supervisors in each of the provinces.

These supervisors have under them a staff of land appraisers to value the land, and farming advisers or practical farmers in the community to advise the soldier after he has definitely settled on his farm.

Qualification Committees are being appointed in each Province to advise the Board as to the qualifications of each applicant.

#### RESULTS.

Loans amounting to over one and a quarter million dollars have already been granted to over one thousand returned soldiers.

Since the regulations were completed last July over eight hundred soldiers have made entries in Dominion Crown Lands under the Soldier Settlement Act.

### XIII. CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Besides helping to distribute employment through a chain of Employment Offices, the Government has developed plans to create opportunities for employment.



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Briefly, these plans cover the following phases:—

### 1. PUBLIC WORKS.

During the war many important Public Works have been held up. The Minister of Public Works has his plans and preparations made to proceed with the more necessary of these in the near future. This Committee has also been in touch with Provincial Governments and Municipalities, with a view to impressing upon them the necessity for similar action. The building and public works programme now in sight will provide employment for many returned soldiers and war-workers.

### 2. RAILWAYS.

During the past four years a great deal of work necessary to keep our railways up to standard has been postponed. Some millions of dollars must be expended on improving road-bed, constructing bridges, buildings and other improvements. Vast quantities of ties are being got out this winter. Equipment of various kinds must be secured. The Minister of Railways states that as soon as weather conditions will permit some thousands of men will be absorbed in various railway undertakings, The supplies and materials required will also provide employment.

### 3. SHIPBUILDING.

The shipbuilding programme arranged for by the Government will provide employment for many men during 1919. It is expected that arrangements will be completed to keep the shipbuilding yards in

active operation throughout the year. The Government recognises that this ship construction is one of the best means of providing suitable employment for many skilled and other workers.

### 4. EXPORT TRADE.

The Government has established a Canadian Trade Commission. This Commission has an office in Canada and a "Trade Mission" overseas. Through this Trade Mission it is anticipated that Canada will secure an important share in the business of providing materials and manufactured products required for reconstruction work in Europe. A short time may be required before final details are completed and definite results are announced. The business so secured will be distributed through the regular channels of trade and thus afford extra opportunities for employment.

### 5. HOUSING.

The Government has set aside the large sum of \$25,000,000 to be loaned through the Provinces in order to encourage the building of workmen's houses. When the season for building arrives this work should give employment to many hundreds of men both in construction work and in the supply of materials.

### 6. LAND SETTLEMENT.

The Government, as already explained in a former announcement, has developed plans to help soldiers to become farmers, providing land, granting loans and giving training and supervision where necessary.



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It is expected that a large number of returning soldiers will take advantage of these opportunities. The scheme will involve the expenditure of some millions of dollars, a good deal of which will find its way into building materials, supplies, machinery, etc., all of which will assist in providing employment.

#### 7. ROAD BUILDING.

The Government now has under consideration the question of joining the Provincial Governments in financing the construction of public highways. Should a favourable decision be reached, a large field for employment opportunities will be opened up. Regardless of Federal action, Provincial Governments are preparing their own road-making programmes.

The Government is alive to the necessity for providing employment opportunities, and stands prepared to assist in every way possible. If corporations and private citizens will join in this feature of Repatriation Work, Canada should have little difficulty with the employment problem.

### OVERSEAS INFORMATION SERVICE.

Further information on all matters affecting returned soldiers will be furnished by the Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1, who is in close touch by cable with the Information and Service branch of the Department at Ottawa. Information may also be obtained from the Khaki University Central Information Bureau, 31, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, and from all Khaki University and Y.M.C.A. Centres.

Special information regarding Land Settlement and Pensions may be obtained from the following offices :—

#### **LONDON OFFICE, PENSIONS BOARD,**

**103, Oxford Street, W.1.**

#### **SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA,**

**7, Parliament Mansions,**

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